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The honeysuckles.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT of the Missouri Botanical Garden, covering the year 1903, fully maintains the high standard of scientific excellence which has characterized this series of papers from the start. The report of the director contains much of interest in regard to the growth and usefulness of the various collections, their increase for some years past being graphically shown by a series of diagrams.

The body of the report is devoted to a systematic treatment of the genus *Lonicera* by Mr. Alfred Rehder, of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University. Although published under the modest title of a synopsis, this important paper is in reality a detailed monograph. It is true that specific descriptions, except in the case of newly characterized species, have been omitted in order to keep the paper within the limits of convenient publication, but the unusually full keys present so completely the differential features that the lack of further descriptions will scarcely be felt. Mr. Rehder began his work on the genus at the Botanic Garden of the University of Göttingen and completed it at the Arnold Arboretum. During its progress he has been able to visit a great number of the larger herbaria, both of Europe and America, and to see living in the wild and under cultivation more than a third of the species of *Lonicera*. Without tending to a minute division, he recognizes as valid 154 species and subdivides many of them into more or less clearly marked varieties and forms. The citation of bibliography, synonymy, icones, exsiccatae, and ranges is marvelously detailed. The genus is divided into two subgenera, *CHAMAE CERASUS* (including 131 species) with 2-flowered mostly pedunculate cymes and distinct leaves, and *PERICLYMENUM* (including 23 species) with 3-flowered sessile cymes, the upper leaves being usually connate. The first subgenus is again divided into four sections, namely, *Isoxylosteum* Rehder with regular corollas; *Isika* DC. with labiate corollas, connate usually red fruit, and solid branches; *Coeloxylosteum* Rehder with labiate corollas, connate usually red fruit, and fistulose branches; and *Nintooa* DC. with labiate corollas and distinct usually black fruit. These sections are again subdivided into many subsections, mostly of the author's own delimitation. Of the twenty American species recognized, only seven belong to the first great subgenus *Chamaecerasus*, and these are all of the section *Isika*, the remaining thirteen North American and Mexican species being of the subgenus *Periclymenum*. The author makes some thirteen new species (and specific combinations) chiefly of Asiatic plants, and also recognizes some thirty-five new varieties and forms. So far as America is concerned, the novelties are chiefly Mexican. Little change is made in the naming and specific delimitation of our North American species. Due attention has been given to the numerous artificial hybrids, horticultural species, and forms of unknown habitat—the bane of the systematist. Mr. Rehder's paper is truly noteworthy, not only for its sound scholarship, but for the equal personal familiarity with the plants of the two continents; indeed, it is prob-

ably the most detailed treatment ever published in America of a large and difficult genus chiefly of Old World distribution. The paper is well illustrated both from drawings by the author and photographic reproductions.

The closing pages of the report are occupied with an extensive supplement to the Catalogue of the Sturtevant Prelinnaean Library, compiled by Mr. C. E. Hutchings, and including several hundred titles.—B. L. ROBINSON.

MINOR NOTICES.

THE CURRENT NUMBER of the *Minnesota Botanical Studies* (Ser. III, part II, pp. 209-273) contains the following papers: "The moss flora of the upper Minnesota River," by JOHN M. HOLZINGER, being a report of material collected under the auspices of the Minnesota Botanical Survey during the summer of 1901, and including 96 numbers, 6 of which are new species; "Two new species of *Fontinalis*," by J. CARDOT; "Outline of the history of leguminous root nodules and rhizobia with titles of literature concerning the fixation of free nitrogen by plants. III," by ALBERT SCHNEIDER; "Report on two collections of Hepaticae from northwestern Minnesota," by A. W. EVANS, including 32 numbers; "Observations on the tide pool vegetation of Port Renfrew," by S. A. SKINNER, in which, aside from the distribution of species, the conclusions reached were that the higher the elevation of the pool and the less exposed to wave action, the fewer the species found, though individuals may be abundant; the more gradual the slope and the rougher and more irregular the sides, the more abundant the plant life; and the presence of pebbles and loose rocks on the bottom of a pool prevent the distribution of plants over the bottom or far down the sides of the pool; "Observations on *Alaria nana*, sp. nov.," by H. F. SCHRADER; "Contributions to a knowledge of the lichens of Minnesota. VIII. Lichens of the northern boundary," by BRUCE FINK, being a study of lichen formations, together with a list of 310 species and varieties with their stations; "The Umbellales of Minnesota," by W. A. WHEELER, showing 5 Araliaceae, 33 Umbelliferae, and 9 Cornaceae; "The Pteridophytes of Minnesota," by HAROLD L. LYON, containing 74 numbers; "An addition to the knowledge of the flora of southeastern Minnesota," by C. O. ROSENDAHL, being an extension of the work of the Botanical Survey, resulting in the addition of nearly 100 species to the state list; "A new species of *Razoumofskyia*," by C. O. ROSENDAHL.—J. M. C.

OTTO KUNTZE has revised Tom von Post's *Lexicon Generum Phanerogamarum*,⁴ a work that has demanded a tremendous amount of drudgery, but which should be of corresponding service to taxonomists. Included in the volume is Dr. Kuntze's *Codex brevis maturus* of botanical nomenclature

⁴POST, TOM VON, *Lexicon generum phanerogamarum inde ab anno MDCCXXXVII cum nomenclatura legitima internationali et systemate inter recentia medio*. Opus revisum et auctum ab OTTO KUNTZE. Stuttgart: Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt. 1904. *M* 10.